

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The ravages of the yellow fever at Shreveport are appalling. The list of victims number a member of Congress and other eminent men. The death roll for Friday numbered twenty-two, yesterday fifteen. A dispatch from Memphis states that there were twenty-two interments on Saturday, making a total for the week of ninety-eight, a decrease of thirty from last week. The yellow fever has also appeared at Cairo, Illinois, there having been six or eight fatal cases already.

The State Central Committee of the Illinois Farmers' Association has issued a call to all farmers' clubs, granges, agricultural societies, &c., of the U. S. to send one delegate from each organization to meet in Chicago on October 22d, to discuss the interests of the industrial classes and perfect a national organization.

Two-thirds of the mining town of Fairplay, Colorado, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The postoffice, land office, express office, hotels, and all the stores and business places with two or three exceptions, were burned. Great suffering is expected to result as the weather is extremely cold.

The case of Rosenzweig, whose murder of Miss Amelia Welby by abortion, was made so notorious by the "trunk mystery," is now being tried, and the probability is that he will escape justice, as the judge has declared that the new murder law of New York apparently favors his release.

Nine accidents on English railways on Friday is a fair record for one day. If this goes on, this country will lose its pre-eminence in that particular.

The Postoffice Department is now inviting proposals for carrying the mails of many of the Western States and Territories.

A New York dispatch says that a movement has been made looking to the making of a pilgrimage in this country.

Col. Chas. J. Biddle, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia Age, died yesterday, in Philadelphia.

Bishop Randall, of the Episcopal Church died yesterday morning of pneumonia.

The Washington Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the bank directors, officers and bankers of the city of Washington, held on the 27th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted to go into effect on the 29th instant:

Resolved, That in view of the present uncalculated for and unnecessary demands upon the banks and bankers of this district for currency for other than business purposes, and for shipment to other cities, a very large amount having already been drawn; and in view of the fact that without exception all the large cities of the United States have adopted similar precautionary measures, the representatives of the banks and business men of the District of Columbia, having full confidence in the sound condition of their largest institutions, have united for mutual support, and pledge themselves to the following line of policy, believing it to be for the best interests of the community and of the interest which they represent:

Resolved, That the banks and bankers of the District form themselves into an association, which shall elect a controlling committee of six, into whose hands shall be placed the right to deposit securities, collateral, the value whereof is to be fixed by said committee, as follows, viz: Bonds at par; promissory notes at fifty per cent. of their value, and other securities at a value to be determined by the committee; and against the said fixed value each bank or banker placing such collateral in the hands of said committee, may issue certificates and certify checks, which, upon being presented and stamped, accepted by said committee, shall be received by all the banks and bankers of the association for their full value, in payment of all maturing notes or other claims.

Resolved, That this arrangement shall go into effect on the 29th of September, and continue until November 1st, 1873.

Signed by the National Metropolitan Bank, the Second National Bank, the Freedman's Bank, the German American Bank, the National Savings Bank and Lewis Johnson & Co.'s Bank.

The banks in this city which did not sign the above agreement are the Bank of Washington, Riggs & Co., the National Bank of the Republic, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the National Bank of Georgetown.

United States coupons maturing November 1st will be paid on and after Monday, September 29th, upon a rate of interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Letter from the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1873.
Messrs. H. B. Claflin and Chas. L. Anthony,
New York:

Gentlemen:—In response to the views you have communicated to me touching the present stringency in the money market of the country, and the necessary steps to restore confidence, and legitimate trade and commerce, I have the honor to communicate the following:

The Government is desirous of doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business affairs, which is holding back the immense resources of the country, now awaiting transportation to the seaboard and a market. Confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition, and to avert the threatened destruction of business with its accompanying disasters to all classes of the people. To re-establish this feeling, the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command, but it is evident that no Government efforts will avail without the active co-operation of the banks and moneyed corporations of the country. With the fourteen millions already paid out in the purchase of Government indebtedness, and the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury, the banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part, and by a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of the country. Should such a course be pursued the forty-four million of reserve will be considered as money in the Treasury to meet the demand of the public necessity, as the circumstances of the country may require. Close attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command of rendering all the aid necessary to restore trade to its proper channels and condition, with a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measures above indicated. Orders have already been issued for the repayment of interest accruing in November.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Henry Young, convicted Friday night of the murder of Hahn, expresses little hope in an effort for a new trial, but his counsel are more sanguine. The motion will be argued on exceptions at the present general term, so that the whole case will be decided before the 1st of November.

A two-story brick house, No. 910 Seventh street, which had been undermined by the improvements going on in that locality, fell in yesterday evening, with a crash, that sounded for several squares. It was occupied by T. W. Reamer as a dry goods and fancy store, and it is said goods valued at \$5,000 were damaged.

Yesterday two rowdies, who were drunk, hauled at the President as he was going to church with his family, in his carriage, using insulting language. They were promptly arrested and locked up in the station house.

There is more disturbance in Mexico.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The students of Washington and Lee University continue to come in daily, and there are about two hundred now on the ground, mostly new students. Those returning who were in attendance last session will continue to come in for several weeks yet. We think the number this year will be equal to if not exceed that of last year.

Robert Dunlap was arrested in Staunton, Va., last week for the murder of James Carpenter, in Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1872. He resisted desperately, rendering it necessary for the detective to shoot him before his capture. Wren brought his prisoner to Richmond, and he will be held for requisition.

The Culpeper Observer says:—Mr. Samuel J. Spindle, of Rappahannock, has determined to return to Texas. It is a melancholy thing to see so many of our best young men leave the State. Virginia needs them all; she cannot afford to lose a single one.

The Warrenton Index says:—"Dr. Coltman announces himself a candidate for the Legislature. He calls himself an 'Independent'."

We regret to see it stated that the Danville fair will not be held this year.

FAUQUIER COUNTY ITEMS.—[From the Warrenton Index.]—On Monday Mr. James V. Brooke followed Col. Beard in a short speech full of pathos as to what the last Conservative Legislature of Virginia had done for relief. It had adjusted the financial question so as to satisfy the creditors of the State without imposing additional taxation upon the people; it had reduced through the recommendation of a committee composed of lawyers, the expenses of the judiciary \$60,000 and at the same time relieved the people from frequent attendance at court; it had provided ample means for the conduct of public schools for the education of white and black children; and to a man the Conservative members of the Legislature petitioned for an amendment to the bankrupt bill which resulted in the Act embracing the home-land exemption.

We share in the rejoicing of our countyman, Gen. Pemberton, over the safety of his eldest son. He left Philadelphia in August, on a merchantman, was wrecked off the island of St. Paul during a heavy storm, was picked up by a British steamer, and finally reached his starting point on the afternoon of the 24th inst.

Our friends of upper Fauquier will be disappointed in the expected pleasure of hearing Lieut. Gov. Montague speak at Salem on the 2nd inst. Sickness compelled him to return to Richmond on the 25th, and it is thought his appointment at Brentsville will be the first he will be able to fill.

The Conservatives are perfecting arrangements for a bazaar and public speaking at Salem on the 18th of October. Gov. Smith, Colonel Beard and other distinguished advocates of the Conservative State ticket have been invited and are expected.

S. P. Bayly is announced as an independent candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock in the Senate of Virginia.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.—[From the Manassas Gazette.]—James Burkett, a little son of Capt. Burkett, residing on the Manassas and Gainesville road, was thrown from his father's horse one day last week and very painfully injured.

Thomas Meredith, a young son of Mr. John T. Meredith, of Nokessville, was run over by a loaded wagon, on Tuesday evening last, and seriously injured.

Mr. Willie Ayre, of Fairfax, who lost one of his arms by a threshing machine about three years ago, came very near losing the other by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was handling on Monday last. The ball entered at the wrist and came out at the shoulder.

Redmond Austin, a young man working at the "Mayfield" brown stone quarries, was severely injured about the head on Thursday morning last by the falling of a derrick. One of the colored hands was also slightly injured at the same time.

CULPEPER COUNTY.—[From the Culpeper Observer.]—Rev. George W. Peterkin, who for many years has been Rector of the Episcopal Church here took leave of his congregation on Sunday last, and on Tuesday left for Baltimore, where he had accepted a call. M. P. had done and was doing a good work here. His course had endeared him to all.

R. G. Willis, justice of the peace at Rapidan, Culpeper county, has notified the Governor of the arrest and commitment to jail of Osmond Dennis, accused of murder in New London, Connecticut, and the Governor has transmitted a copy of the communication to the Governor of said State.

DEATH OF PHILIP AUGUST, SR.—Mr. Philip August, one of our oldest merchants and best known citizens, died yesterday afternoon. He was born on the Island of Guadalupe, West Indies, on the 20th day of June, 1789, and was therefore, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He came to America during the war of 1812 and settled in Alexandria, where he engaged in the tobacco business. From Alexandria he removed to Fredericksburg and there spent thirteen years in mercantile pursuits. In 1827 Mr. August came to Richmond and went into the grocery business. He was probably the oldest merchant in this State, having been in business for about sixty-one years.

He was a member of Calvary's Methodist church, and in the daily walks of life illustrated the sublimest principles of Christianity. The deceased was the father of the late Colonel Thomas August, who was one of the most brilliant orators and wits of the day, and who died a few years ago. Rev. P. E. August, of the Methodist church; Philip August, Jr., who was engaged in business with him, and Nathaniel August, esq., for many years a prominent bank officer, are sons of the deceased. Maj. Albert N. August, (father of Mr. Ben. T. August,) who died during the war in the Trans-Mississippi Department, while serving in the Confederate army, was also his son, and he was the father-in-law of Rev. Dr. James D. McCabe, a prominent minister of the Episcopal Church in Maryland.—Rich. Enquirer.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.—The President in conversation yesterday explained that it is impossible under existing law to anticipate the payment of Government bonds maturing on the 1st of January, 1874, of which \$20,000,000 are now out. The law, he added, is explicit on this point, and if it were not the bonds are redeemable in gold. Their redemption in advance of maturity would consequently afford no relief to the market, as there is no demand for gold.

He further stated that on Saturday he telegraphed to New York a most positive reiteration of his determination to adhere to the present policy of the Government respecting the legal-tender reserve. He still maintains a confident belief that the pending disturbance will soon exhaust itself, and that eventually the country will be benefited by the purging of the business basis of the country which is now going on.

The law referred to as prohibiting the redemption of the "74 Fives per cents" is known as the "act to strengthen the public credit," and the provision which directly relates to the case in point is as follows:

"But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin." Washington Republican.

Letter from Loudoun County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
LEESBURG, Sept. 27.—"Longo post intervallo." I greet you again. The noticeable improvements in our town this summer have been mainly occasioned by pulling down, though there are some buildings going up. The old market house, a one story building that once and for fifty years stood on the northwest corner of the court green, has disappeared, and reappeared much more prominent the Reamer House, which fronts on the green sideways. Now the old clerk's office which likewise marred the beauty of the lot, is in process of demolition, and if you come up at the October court you will find all the debris cleared away, and perhaps a new fence put up like the remainder. It is designed also, I believe, to make more walks within the green, and to have gates revolving or opening on both sides, like those at the capital in Richmond, though not so high. The front of the lot on King street will be 210 feet, and on Market street 315; the O-born House fronting on Market street just opposite the Court House. The Court House is nearly in the centre of the lot, and the building containing the two clerk's offices, treasurer's office, sheriff's office and lawyer's consulting room, or Judge's room, fronts on Market street, and is detached from all other buildings. A new hotel that will afford suites of rooms would be a great acquisition to the place, and either of the two stories would afford ample room. One of them fronts on King 72 feet and runs through 420 feet to Church street, and lies alongside of the court green for 315 feet of that depth. The Osborn House fronts on Market street 110 and runs back 250 or 260 feet.

So that it may be reckoned that Leesburg has capabilities of being a very pleasant place for summer or permanent boarders who seek a healthy country, pleasant society, easy access to the cities, and the choice among Episcopal, Presbyterian and two Methodist churches.

There are good male and female schools. Next year there will be built a new academy and teacher's dwelling on the old lot northwest of and partly in town, and I really can not see why the schools should not be largely attended. The town is 37 miles from Washington and Alexandria by rail, 24 miles from Frederick City, and 36 from Warrenton, with a possibility of a railroad from Frederick to Potomac City. I say possibility, for in these high old times what was certain becomes probable; the probable possible, and the possible vanishes off into the mists of the extreme future.

There is nothing certain but death and taxes, and no investment secure but U. S. bonds, loans on real estate, or investments in real estate, and investments made in Loudoun lands at their present half value will be certain to pay in five years, and probably 100 per cent. Among the most secure of all the railroad bonds it seems to me that those of the W. & O. R. R. are to be numbered. With a finished road of 40 miles, worth \$25,000 per mile, \$1,150,000, a water front in Alexandria that must be very valuable, and a rolling stock worth \$100,000; say in all \$1,300,000, and coupled with this a revenue of \$10,000 per month, and the route to Winchester going every mile of the way through the finest country in Virginia, and there connecting with lines running to the southwest, and by a small detour in all directions to the northwest, I can not see why it is not built. It seems to me it will be found to be as easy of solution as was the standing of the egg on end by Columbus, when only the proper genius shall have solved the problem.

ALQUIS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.—The First National Bank's resources are estimated by Receiver Stanton at \$2,697,341.76, and its liabilities at \$2,612,233.34. In round numbers it may be stated that the bank owes the United States \$290,000, private depositors \$340,000, and other banks and bankers \$1,000,000. The residue of its liabilities being in circulation, which is of course secure. Its estimated resources also in round numbers are: Debts due from banks and individuals \$855,000, bonds of the United States (exclusive of \$450,000 required to protect circulation) and currency \$343,000, due by Jay Cooke & Co. \$800,000, real estate \$117,000. The residue of the estimated resources consists of some \$100,000 in litigation. At the time the bank was closed there was about \$91,000 in currency in its vaults.

Receiver Mattingly, of the Washington City Savings Bank, (Trusts,) has not yet made a full examination of the assets, but is understood to say that the depositors are perfectly secure of the ultimate receipt of their money, but that there will be no sacrifice of the securities held by the bank. No detailed statement of the assets of the firm Fant, Washington & Co., which has entirely suspended, is published.

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.—The condition of affairs in Baltimore on Saturday was still characterized by a general feeling of uneasiness, while there was no actual disturbance to any great degree. Upon the street stock operations were still suspended, and quotations were nominal.

There is some anxiety in regard to the slow restoration of confidence, the brighter aspect of affairs at New York seeming not to exert its legitimate influence in easing the market. The influence upon trade at large is various in its effects. The grain and produce trade is at a stand still, and those houses which sell a good deal upon paper, and depend largely upon its discounts, feel the stringency of the market, inasmuch as they cannot get sufficient accommodation from the banks to meet their obligations. There is generally a tight money market at this time of the year, as merchants are paying for their short-time purchases, before realizing upon their sales. Houses doing a cash or short-time trade have not felt the pressure yet, but are fearful that they may unless the market eases. Trade is in a very stable condition this year, and the extraordinary European demand for breadstuffs is looked to as being a favorable sign.—Balt. American.

A DOUBLE MURDER of a peculiarly horrible kind was discovered yesterday morning near Montrose Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, a place not far from Scranton, Pa. The bodies of an old lady of sixty-five and her daughter aged thirty, were found lying across the track, but were not injured by any train. A coroner's jury elicited sufficient evidence to cause the arrest of Daniel O'Mara, the son of the old lady, and his hired man named Irving. It seems that O'Mara inherited some property on condition of supporting his mother and blind sister, and took this method of relieving himself of the incubance. After murdering the women, the soundrels laid the bodies across the track to cause the belief that they had been accidentally run over by a train. It is one of those occurrences that make the most humane among us feel some satisfaction that hanging is not quite "played out."

RUIN OF A STATE BANK IN NEW JERSEY.—The announcement that the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., had suspended created a stir on Friday. The suspension, it is alleged, was caused by the defection of the cashier, G. W. Appleton, to the extent of \$500,000 to \$600,000. It is charged that he was interested in a carpet manufactory, and allowed the concern to overdraw \$300,000. The carpet company is also greatly involved. Appleton is a native of New Brunswick, and it is alleged, has fled to New York, and that Governor Parker, of New Jersey, has made requisition on Governor Dix, of New York, for him. Some reports say that Appleton has fled to Europe. Almost up to the last moment the depositors implicitly trusted the bank.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A recent outrage, committed in the intestine strife has interest for this country. In Honduras the troops of one General, after assassinating a faction of one party from the opposing band, sacked Utuza, the chief seaport, tore down the American flag, and gutted the Consulates of the U. S., England, Spain and Portugal. Merchants' stores were pillaged and all British subjects imprisoned. The British steam ship Niobe soon after arrived, and demanded their release and an explanation. This was refused at first, but a bombardment changed their minds and the prisoners were given up. The dispatch is not explicit as to foreign residents other than British, and some of our own countrymen may have suffered damage at the hands of these disorderly soundrels. It is to be hoped that the authorities at Washington will do something to instill into their minds that the American flag cannot be insulted with impunity.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.—On Saturday morning, in the presence of the British and French fleets and eleven other men-of-war, including some German vessels, two of the iron-clads captured by the Cartagena insurgents, began a wanton bombardment of the town of Alicante, and continued it for seven hours, when the fire of shore batteries forced them to withdraw. Although the foreign consuls used every effort in their power, none of the fleets offered to interfere except the German commander, whose offer was conditional upon the action of the English and French commanders, who refused. Now that the damage has been done, the English have released the men-of-war Vittoria and Alanzina, held by them, and they will be sent to the relief of Alicante.

The Washington Chronicle says that the action of the banks in Washington, in the present emergency, meets with the approbation of the business community, and of the government officials.

Our Mothers.

who were the best and tidest housewives in the world—excepting our grandmothers!—took especial pride in the possession of rows of tinware that glistened like a polished mirror. Every article about their houses susceptible of polish, including the brass knocker, was regularly brightened up until it fairly glistened. With their primitive materials, such as Bath Brick, emery, rotten stone, etc., it was a serious labor, about one of lore. Now-a-days, however, their daughters use Sapollo, and in one hour can polish more articles and do it better than they could in a whole day. If you wish to excel your mothers in the brightness of your kitchen ware, use Sapollo. sep 29-eolw

To the Conservative Voters of the City of Alexandria.

A convention, consisting of five (5) delegates from each ward and township will be held in this city on Saturday, October 11th, to nominate two (2) candidates for the House of Delegates of Virginia, and you are respectfully requested to meet in your respective wards and townships on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, to elect delegates to said convention. The ward meetings will be held at the following places:

1st ward, Relief Hook and Ladder House.

2nd ward, Sun Engine House.

3rd ward, Court House.

4th ward, Friendship Engine House.

The township committees will give notice of the places where their meetings will be held.

By order of the County Committee:

J. N. B. SMOUT, Chairman.

GEO. R. SHINN, Secretary. sep 25-31

MARRIED.

September 24th, by Rev. D. F. Sprigg, JOHN H. NAYLOR and E. ELIZABETH WILLIAM, both of Alexandria.

In Gloucester county, on the 21st inst., JNO. J. LLOYD, of this city, to Miss ELLA HUBBARD, of Gloucester.

To gather pearls from ocean's vases
Divers go down in divers places;
But at our mouths of streams and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise.
Like those in beauty's mouth that shine,
Made by the SOZODONT divine. sep 29

1873 FALL & WINTER TRADE. 1873

Now ready, at the most extensive establishment of the kind in the State, the largest and most complete assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS ever brought to this market.

H. STRAUSS,

At No. 90 King street, corner of Royal.

therefore, announces that he is now ready with the largest and most complete stock of 500,000 YARDS OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. Such goods and such BARGAINS have never before been offered to the people as he is now prepared to give them. Remember that everything usually found in a first class establishment in this line of goods can only be found at STRAUSS' MAMMOTH BOOT, SHOE AND CLOTHING BAZAAR, No. 90 King st., corner of Royal, Alexandria, Va.

N. B.—Country merchants supplied at New York prices. sep 19-2w

Sarepta Clothing Hall,

No. 89 King street.

We have just received a large and select stock of

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

consisting in part of Diagonals, Trecoes, Cheviots, Beavers, English and French Cassimeres, &c., which for neatness of pattern, style and cheapness we defy competition.

Also a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,—such as are usually found in a first-class house. Call and examine.

I. SCHWARTZ & CO.,

sep 18 89 King street.

MERCHAND TAILORS.

WILLIAM MURRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

At No. 125 King street.

Has now in store a large and fine assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the latest importation, which he is prepared to make up at reasonable prices. sep 25-1m

RESTAURANTS, ATTENTION.—I am in

receipt of a choice article of TOMATO CATSUP that I can sell in any quantity, and feel assured that a trial will convince you of its superiority. W. M. F. BROOKES.

sep 29 147 King street.

JUST RECEIVED—A full and complete stock of RED WARRIOR AXES, all sizes, both Yankee and Kentucky patterns, at wholesale and retail by

JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS.

sep 29 63 King street.

LARGE NO. 1. MACKEREL in store and for sale by W. M. F. BROOKES.

sep 29 117 King street.

J. T. SHERWOOD'S

FAMILY GROCERY.

CORNER PRINCE AND PITT STREETS.

PURE COFFEE FRESH GROUND

DAILY. sep 27-1m

GREAT REDUCTION!

Having all the latest improved machinery, I can manufacture

BOLOGNA

AND OTHER SAUSAGES

at a much smaller cost than any one else, and can therefore sell at a greatly reduced price, viz: 12 1/2 cts. per pound. W. J. HOLLAND.

sep 24-2w Market House.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, Sept. 29, 1873.

Flour, Superior.....	\$6 75	(a)	7 00
Fine.....	5 00	(a)	5 20
Extra.....	7 25	(a)	8 25
Family.....	8 75	(a)	9 75
Wheat, common to fair.....	1 15	(a)	1 25
Fair to good.....	1 25	(a)	1 35
Good to prime.....	1 35	(a)	1 45
Prime to choice red.....	1 45	(a)	1 55
Prime to choice white.....	1 45	(a)	1 55
CORN, white.....	0 65	(a)	0 67
Mixed.....	0 65	(a)	0 67
Yellow.....	0 65	(a)	0 67
RYE.....	0 75	(a)	0 85
OATS.....	0 40	(a)	0 45
BUTTER, prime.....	0 25	(a)	0 30
Common to middling.....	0 15	(a)	0 20
EGGS.....	0 28	(a)	0 30
CHICKENS.....	2 00	(a)	2 25
IRISH POTATOES.....	0 75	(a)	0 90
ONIONS.....	1 75	(a)	2 00
TIMOTHY SEED.....	3 75	(a)	4 00
BACON, Haus, country.....	0 14	(a)	0 15
Western.....	0 17	(a)	0 18
Sides.....	0 11	(a)	0 12
Shoulders.....	0 10	(a)	0 10
LARD.....	0 10	(a)	0 10
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	7 50	(a)	8 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	9 50	(a)	10 00
Grain, in bags, returned.....	8 50	(a)	9 00
Lump.....	4 75	(a)	5 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 40	(a)	1 50
Fine.....	2 25	(a)	2 50
WOOL, common unwashed.....	0 28	(a)	0 31
Washed.....	0 40	(a)	0 42</